

Conventionally detected Tokai Slow Slip

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A thick, dark blue horizontal bar with rounded ends is positioned below the text, extending from the left edge of the text block to the right edge of the slide.

Slow slip should be mined in conventional data

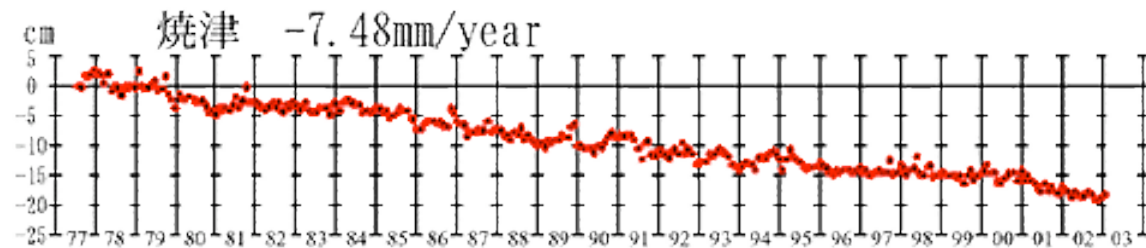
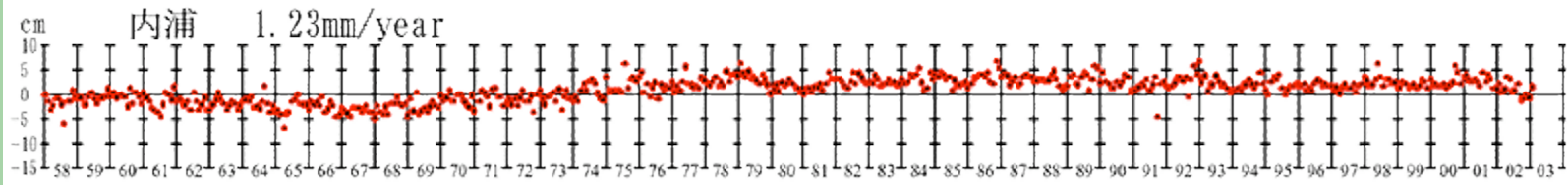
- In Tokai area, we have repeated EDM and leveling survey since 1977.
- Temporal evolution of deformation can be traced.

Leveling route

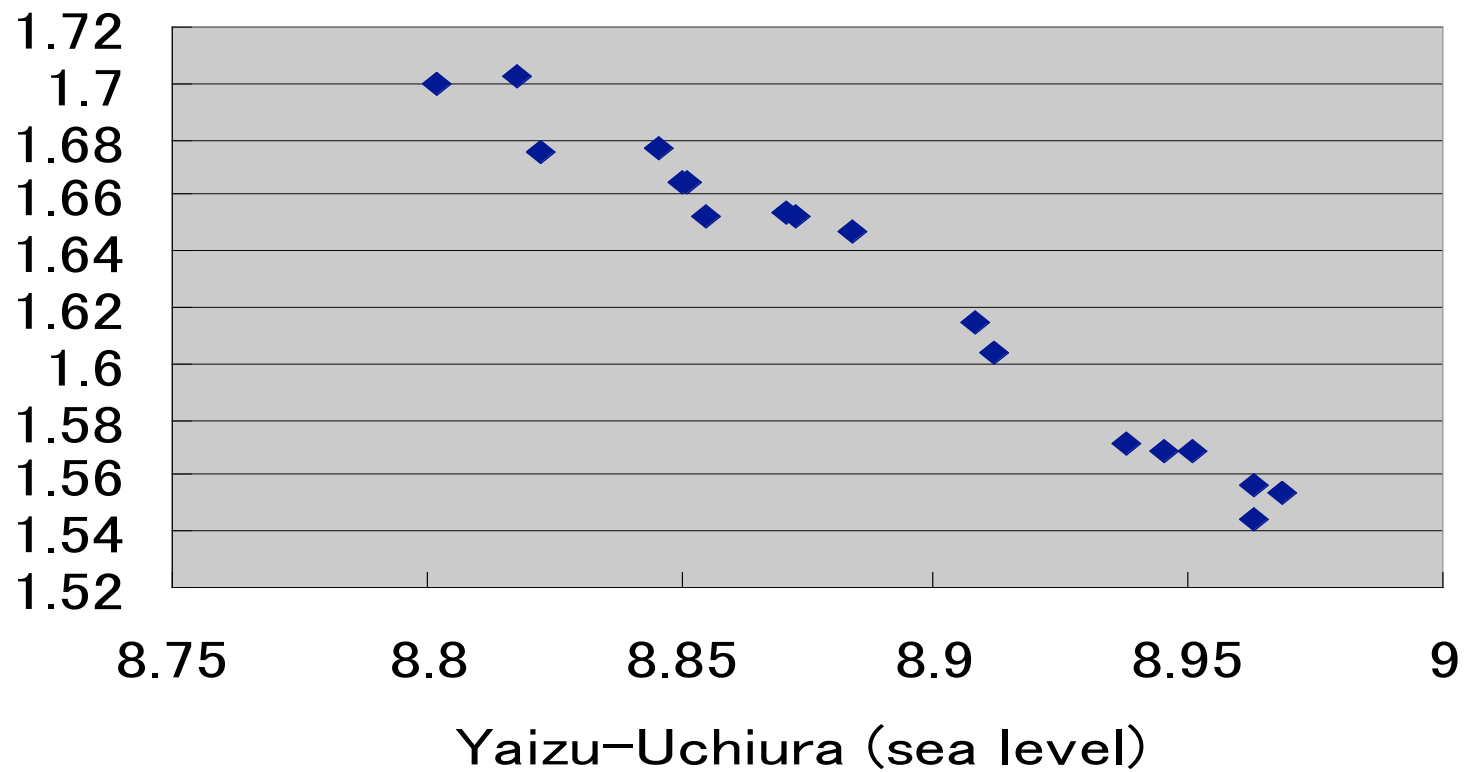


Uchiura is stable

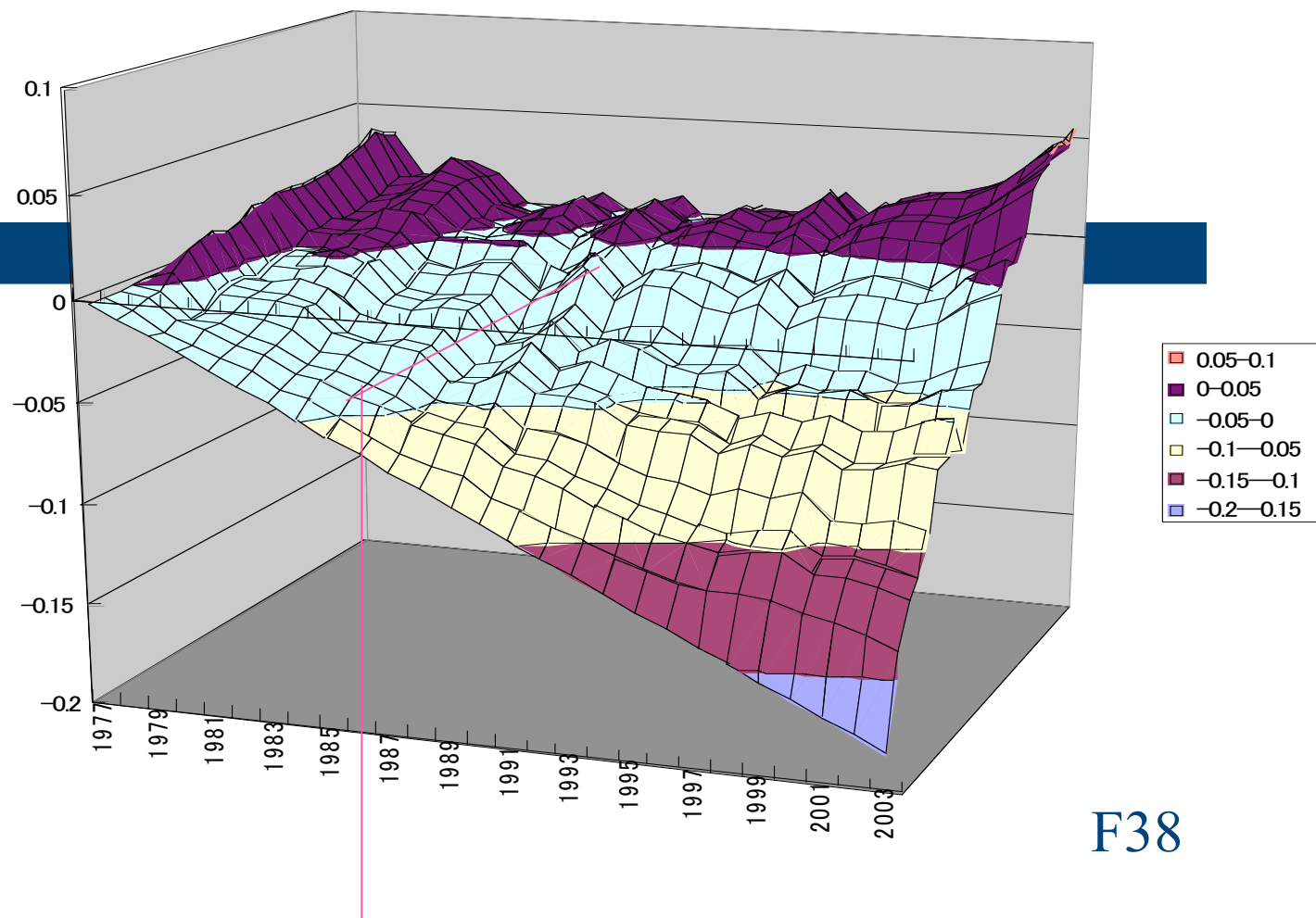
Yaizu subside with constant rate



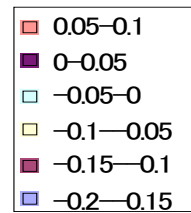
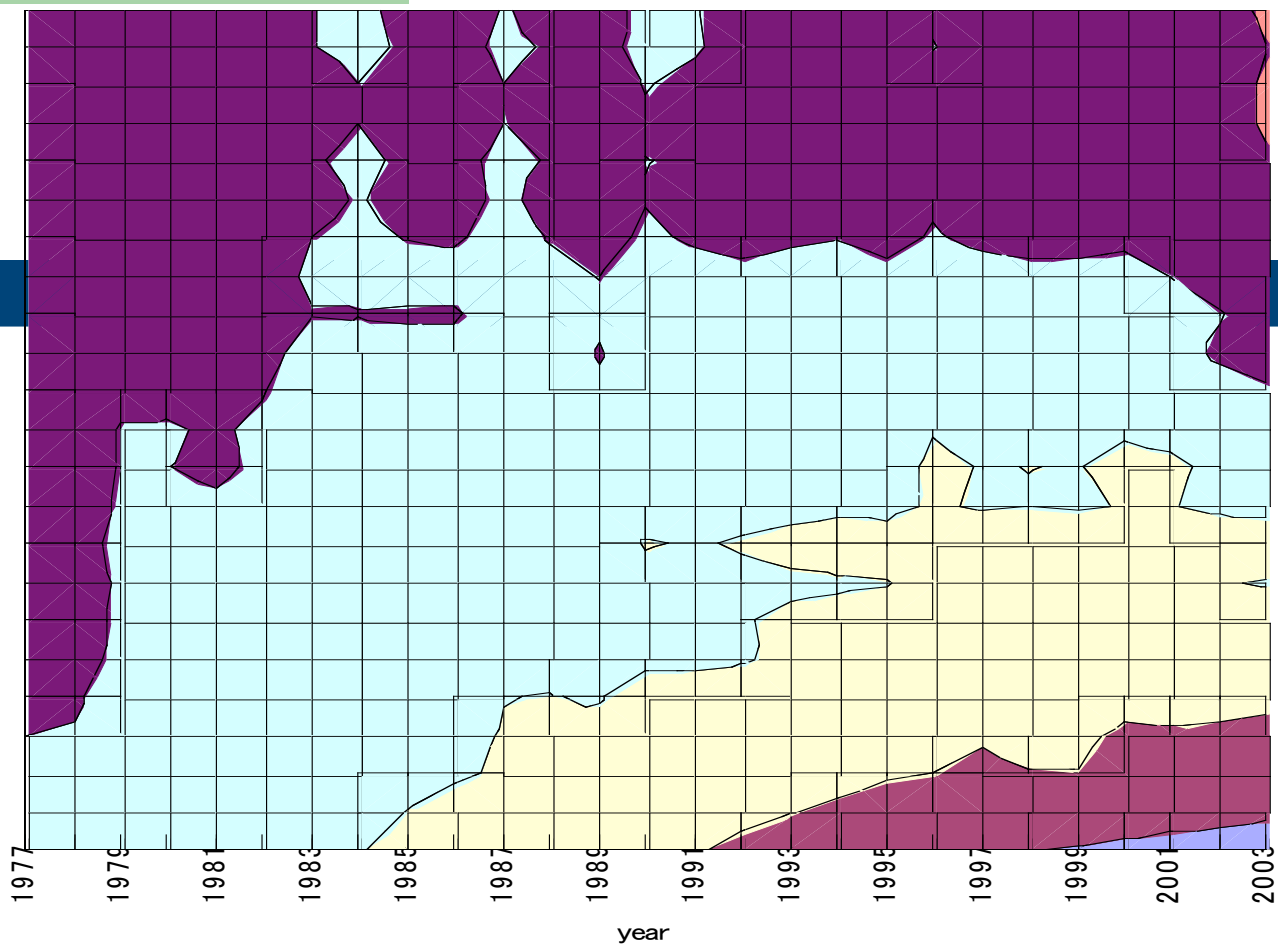
Levelled height difference



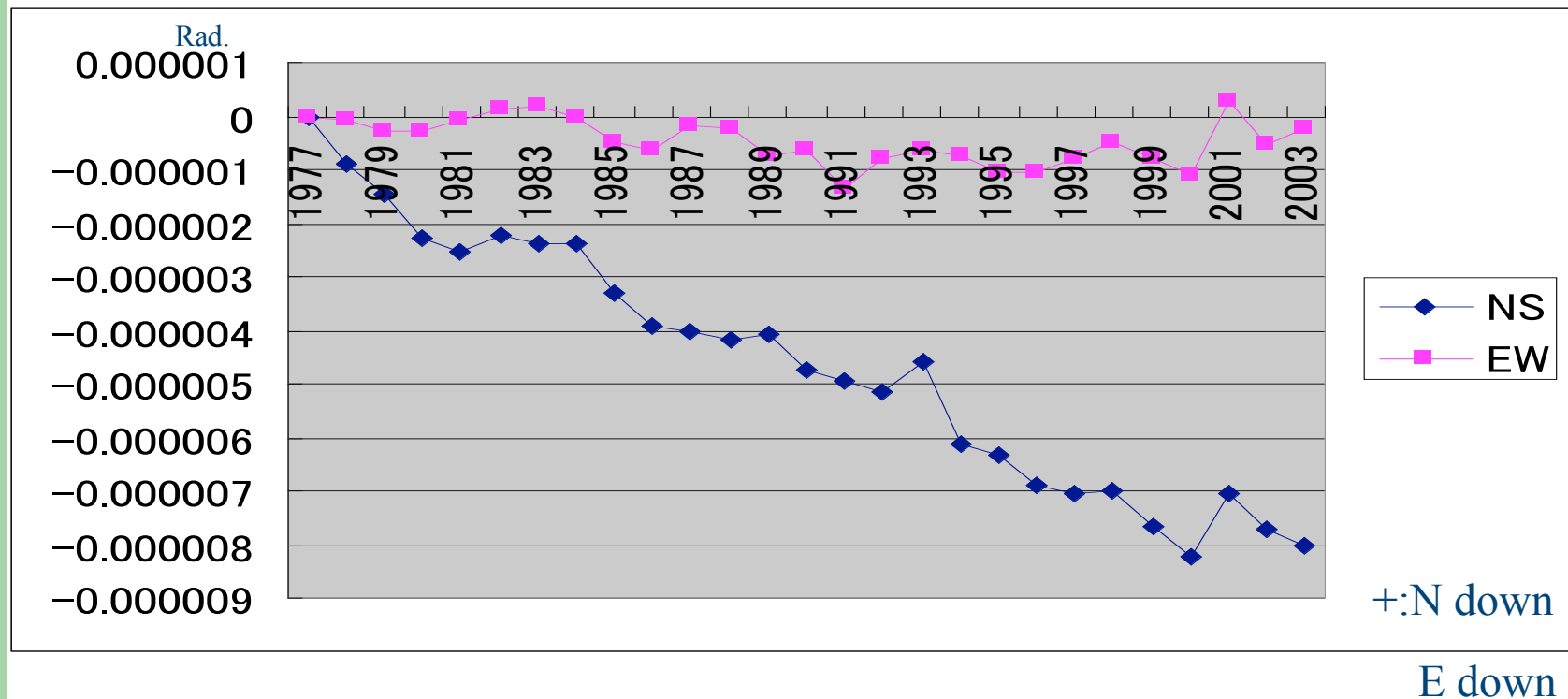
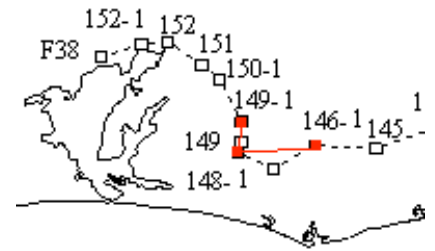
Assume that BM132 is subsiding with constant rate



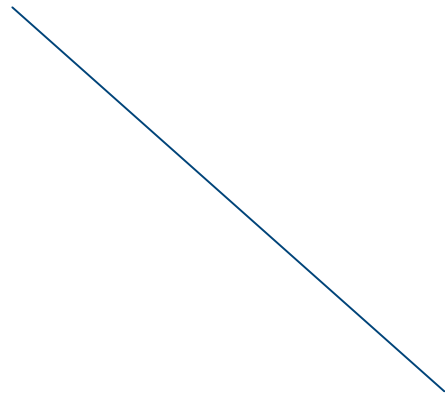
F38



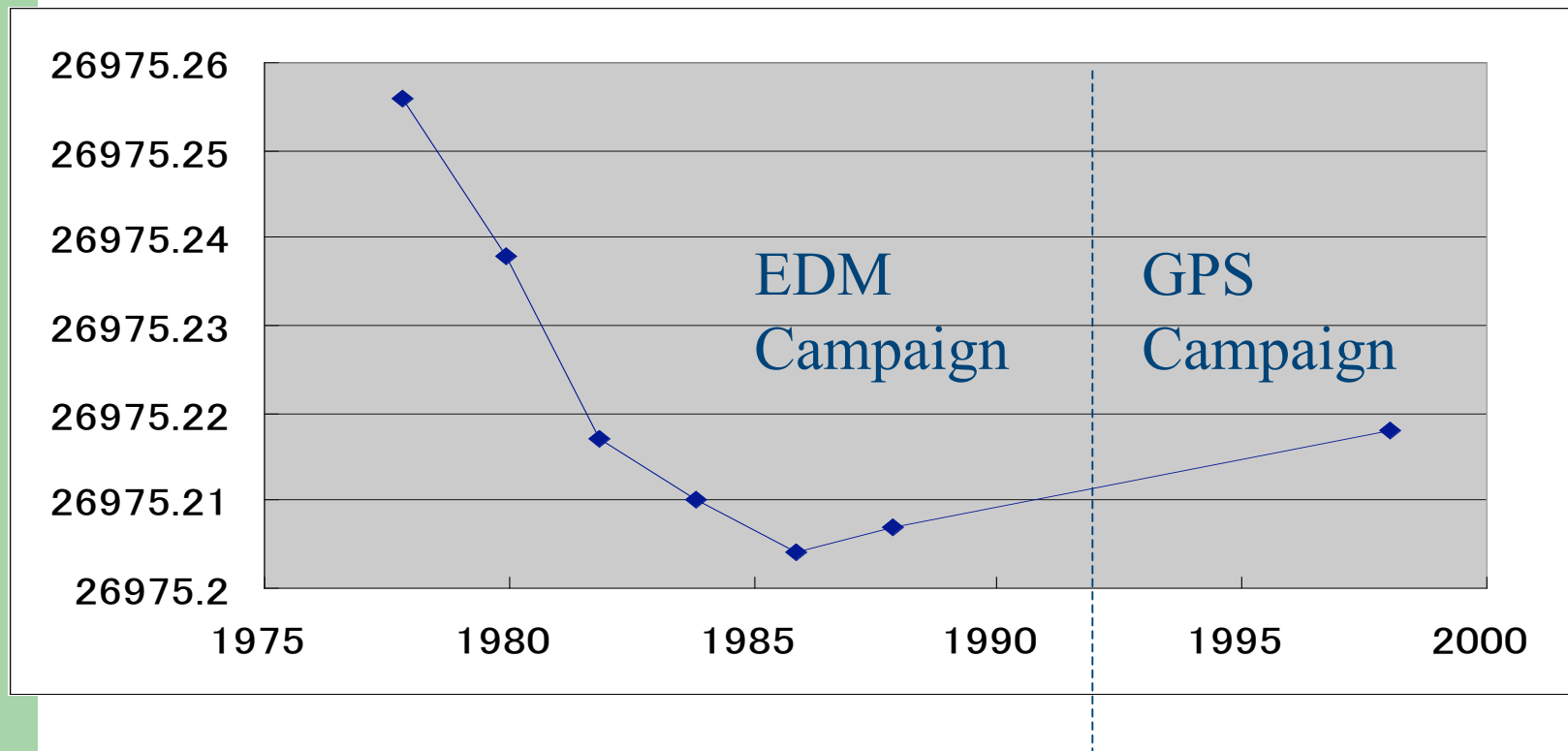
Ground tilt at Hamamatsu

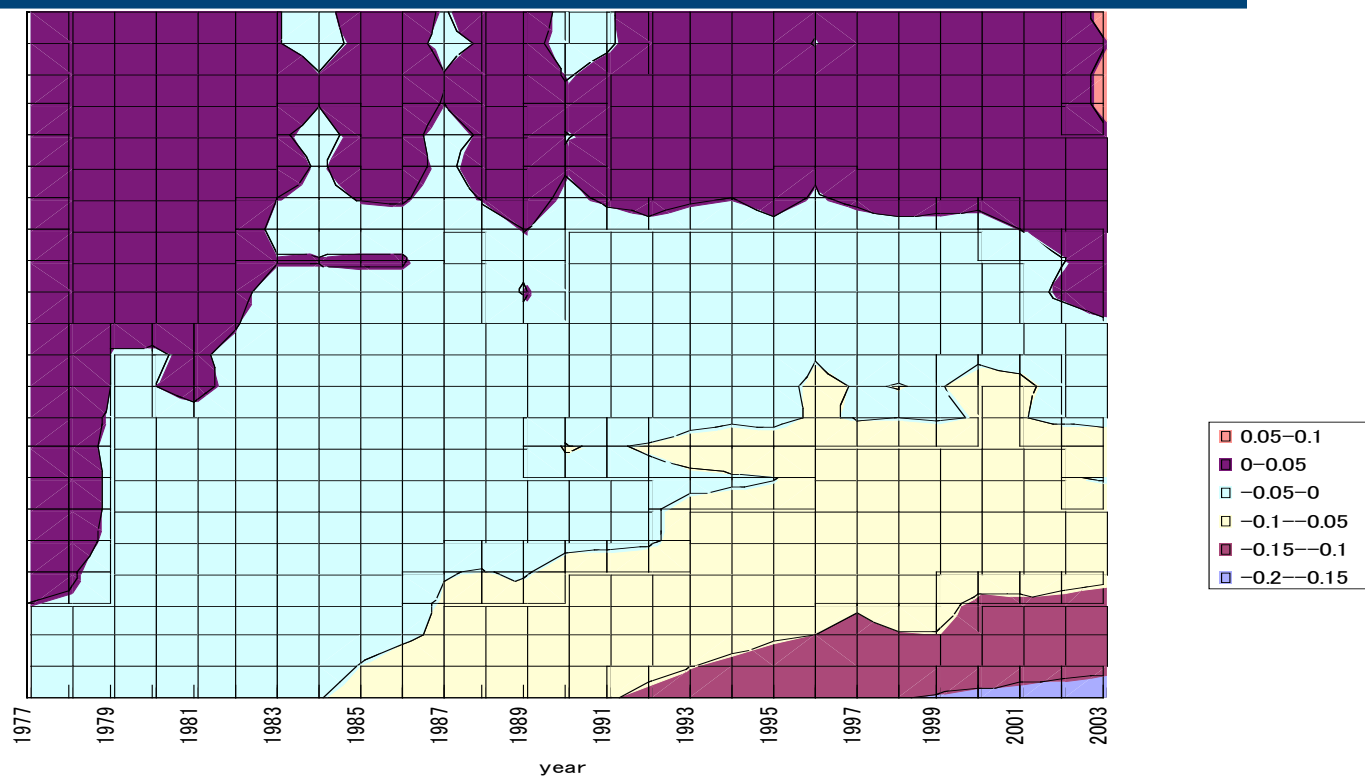
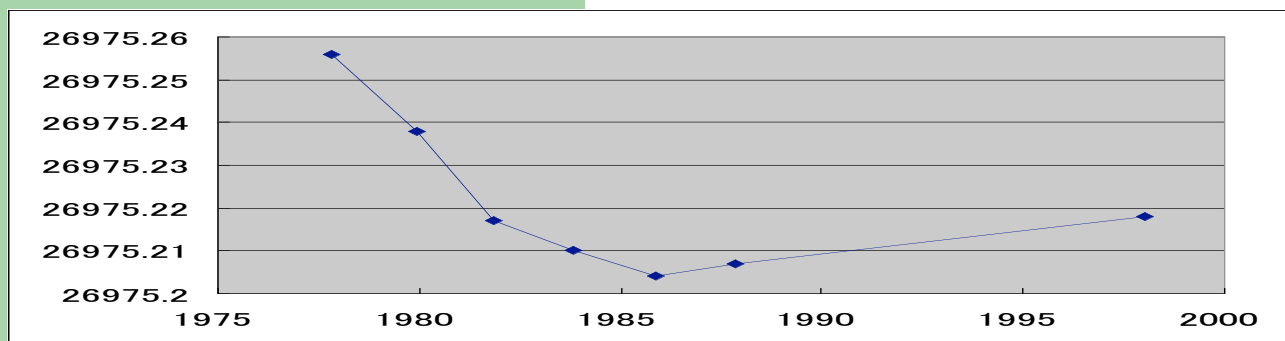


Distance measurement with EDM



Temporal change of distance





Characteristics of deformation

- Distance change and height change are correlated.
- Positive correlation suggests it is due to excess or shortage of mass (like that due to dislocation)
- Shortening of distance during 1978-1882 is about $1\text{cm/year} = -0.4 \text{ ppm/year}$
- At around 1986, expansion of subsiding area toward west ceased and uplifting area starts pushing back subsiding area toward east
- At around 2000 uplift of western part accelerated

What has happened in 1986?

- E up tilt suggests it is not due to simple retreat of strongly coupled area
- If decoupling beneath east of Hamanako-lake started, observed deformation is explained

Rapid deformation in 1977-1986

- Possibility 1: Last phase of after effect of 1944 Tonankai earthquake
- Possibility 2: Temporary strongly coupled
- Possibility 3: Slow slip in SE of the lake